

## Supporting Information

### **Development of a Multifunctional Benzophenone Linker for Peptide Stapling and Photoaffinity Labelling**

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Ysobel R. Baker,<sup>[a]</sup> Hannah F. Sore,<sup>[a]</sup> Súil Collins,<sup>[a]</sup> and David R. Spring<sup>\*[a]</sup>

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## **Supporting information**

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### **1. Peptide synthesis:**

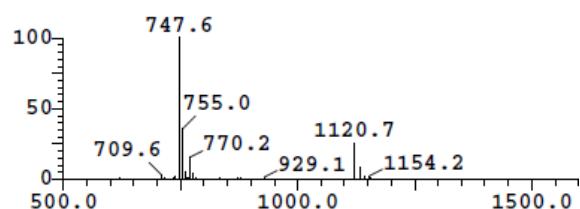
Peptide synthesis was carried out on solid-phase using an Fmoc-protecting group strategy on a CEM Liberty Automated Microwave Peptide Synthesiser using Merck Rink Amide MBHA resin LL (0.38 mmol/g). All peptide couplings were performed with Fmoc-protected amino acids (5 equiv) in DMF, HATU (5 equiv) in DMF, and N,N-diisopropylethylamine (10 equiv) in NMP. Arginine was coupled using double couplings for 15 min each without microwave irradiation. All other amino acids were coupled using single couplings with 25 W power at 75 °C for 15 min. Fmoc deprotection was carried out with 20 % piperidine in DMF, using 45 W power at 75 °C over 3 min. N-terminal capping with TAMRA was performed manually by treating the resin-bound peptide with TAMRA (6 equiv), HATU (6 equiv) and DIPEA (12 equiv) in DMF for 3 h. Cleavage was achieved with a cocktail of trifluoroacetic acid (92.5%), triisopropylsilane (2.5%), water (2.5%), dichloromethane (2.5%) for 2 h. The cleavage solution was then evaporated under a stream of nitrogen. The crude residue was triturated with diethyl ether prior to purification by semi-preparative HPLC.

## 2. Peptide LCMS data

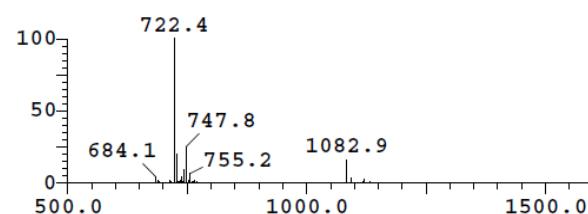
**Table S.2.** LCMS data for unstapled and stapled peptides. Calculated m/z ratios are for  $[M+2H]^{2+}$ .

Peptide	Mass	m/z found	m/z calcd
A0	2239.1	1120.7	1120.6
B0	2163.1	1082.9	1083.0
A1	2493.4	1248.2	1248.1
B1	2417.3	1210.2	1210.1
C	2937.9	1470.3	1470.2

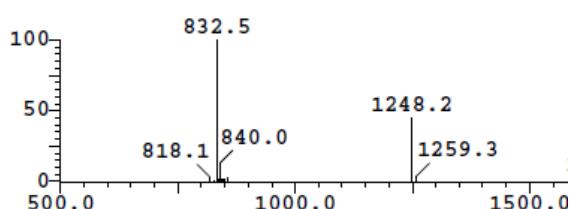
Peptide A0



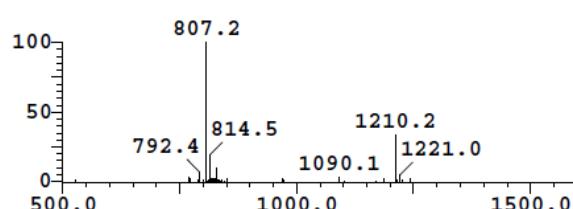
Peptide B0



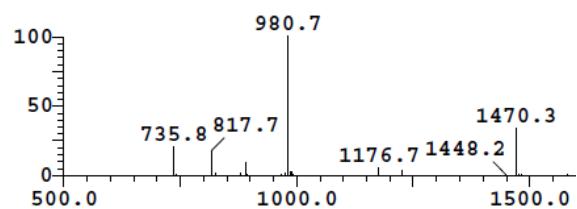
Peptide A1



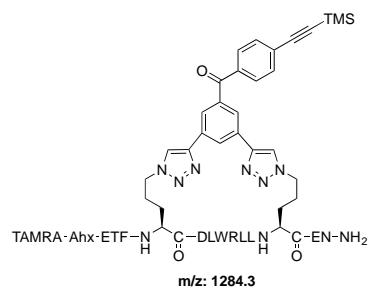
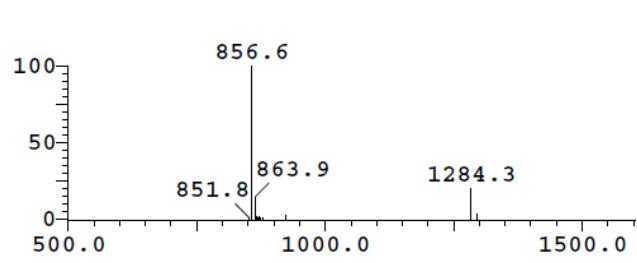
Peptide B1



Peptide C



### TMS-protected stapled peptide intermediate



### **3. Analytical and chromatographic methods**

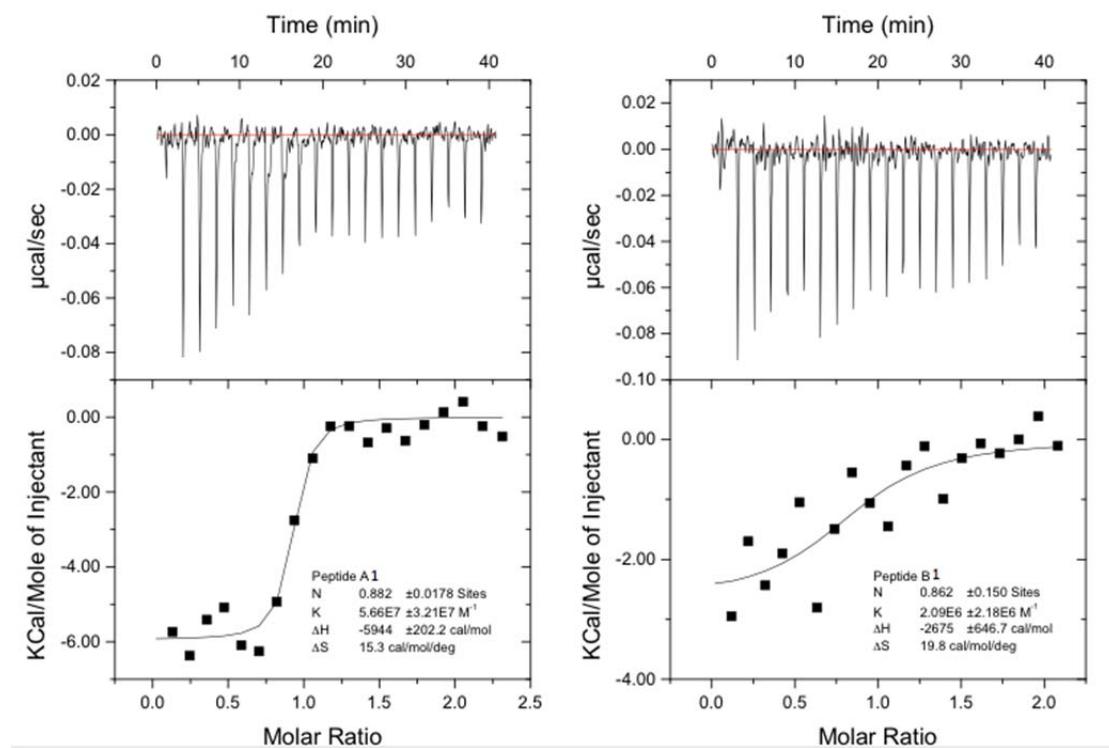
Liquid chromatography-mass spectrometry (LCMS) was run on an Agilent 1200 series LC with an ESCi Multi-Mode ionisation waters ZQ spectrometer (LC system : solvent A: 10 mM ammonium acetate + 0.1% formic acid in water; solvent B: 95% acetonitrile + 5% water + 0.05% formic acid; column: Supelcosil ABZ+PLUS column (33 mm × 4.6 mm, 3 µm); gradient: 0.0-0.7 min: 0% B, 0.7-4.2 min: 0- 100% B, 4.2-7.7 min: 100% B, 7.7-8.5 min: 100-0% B), or a waters ACQUITY H-Class UPLC with an ESCi Multi-Mode ionisation Waters SQ Detector 2 spectrometer (LC system : solvent A: 2 mM ammonium acetate in water/acetonitrile (95:5); solvent B: 100% acetonitrile; column: AQUITY UPLC CSH C18, 2.1 \* 50 mm, 1.7 µm, 130 Å; gradient: 5-95% B over 3 min with constant 0.1% formic acid). Retention times are reported to the nearest 0.1 min.

Infra-red spectra were recorded neat on a Perkin Elmer Spectrum One FT-IR Spectrometer fitted with an attenuated total reflectance (ATR) sampling accessory; absorption maxima are reported in wavenumbers ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) and quoted to the nearest  $1 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ .

High resolution mass spectrometry (HRMS) was recorded on a Waters LCT Premier Time of Flight mass spectrometer.

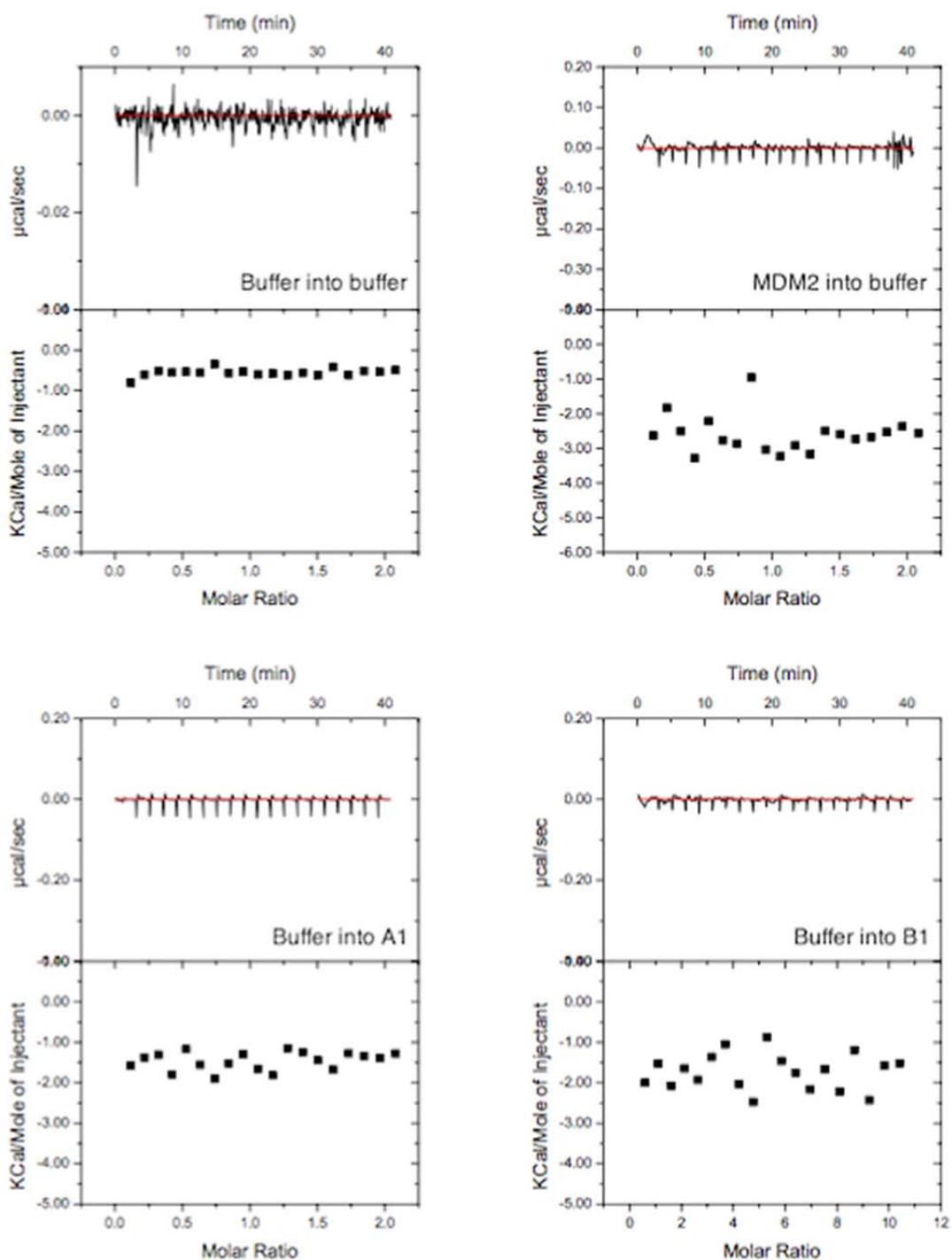
#### 4. Isothermal calorimetry

$K_d$  values – **A1**:  $18 \pm 6$  nM; **B1**:  $480 \pm 240$  nM



**Figure S4.1** ITC data for peptides **A1** and **B1**.

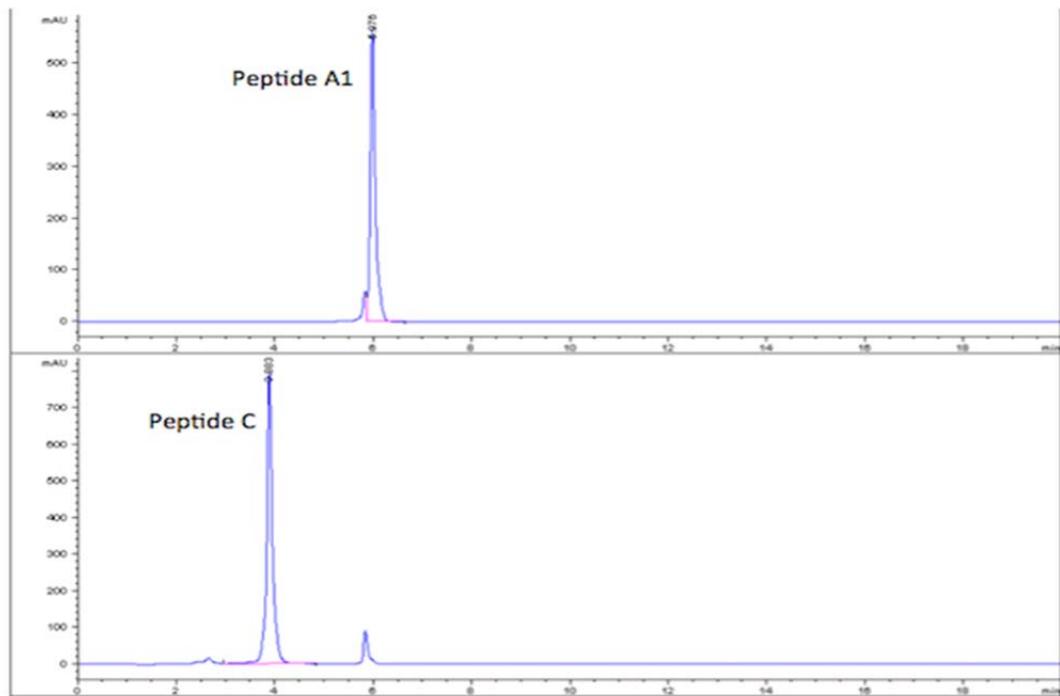
Control ITC experiments



**Figure S4.2** ITC data for buffer into buffer, MDM2 into buffer, buffer into **A1** and buffer into **B1**.  
 Buffer contains 50 mM Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, 10 mM KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, pH 7.4, 137 mM NaCl, 2.7 mM KCl, 0.5  $\mu\text{M}$  TCEP, 0.005 % P20 surfactant and 2% DMSO.

## 5. Pull-down handle

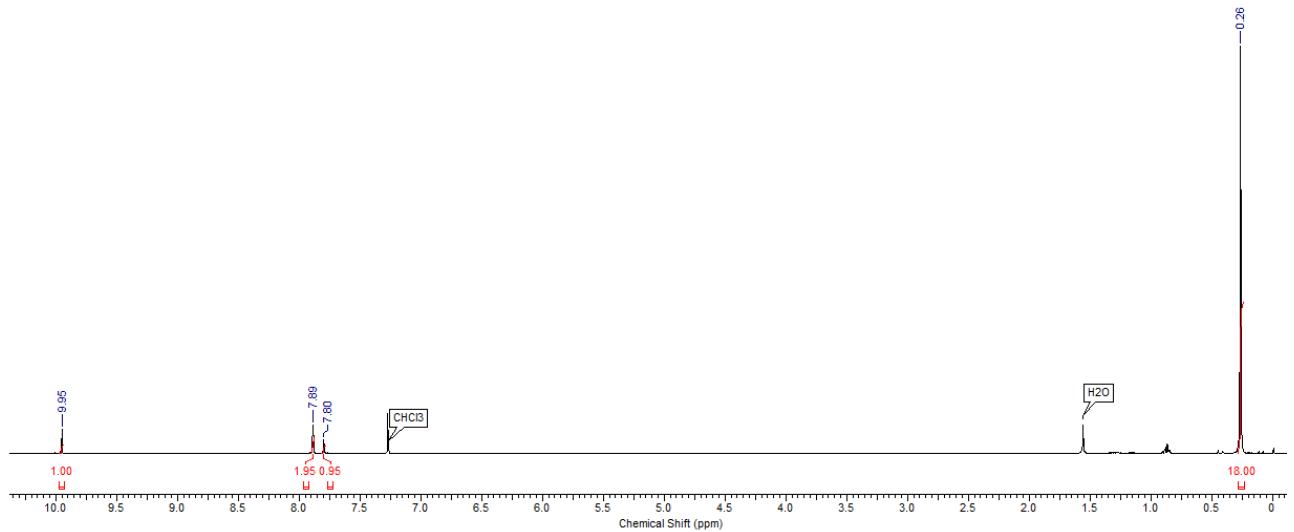
**Figure S.5.** HPLC chromatographs of starting peptide **A1** (top), and the crude reaction mixture after click reaction with biotin-PEG3-azide to give the tris-triazole product **C** (bottom), monitored at 555 nm.



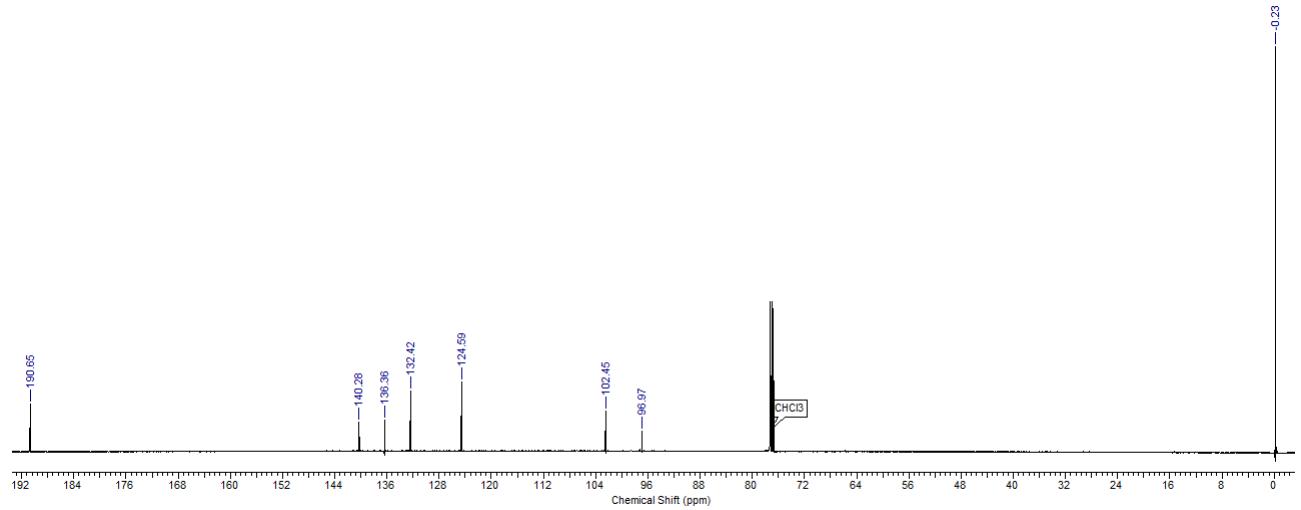
## 6. NMR Spectra for linker 1 and synthetic intermediates

3,5-Bis((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)benzaldehyde 3

<sup>1</sup>H NMR

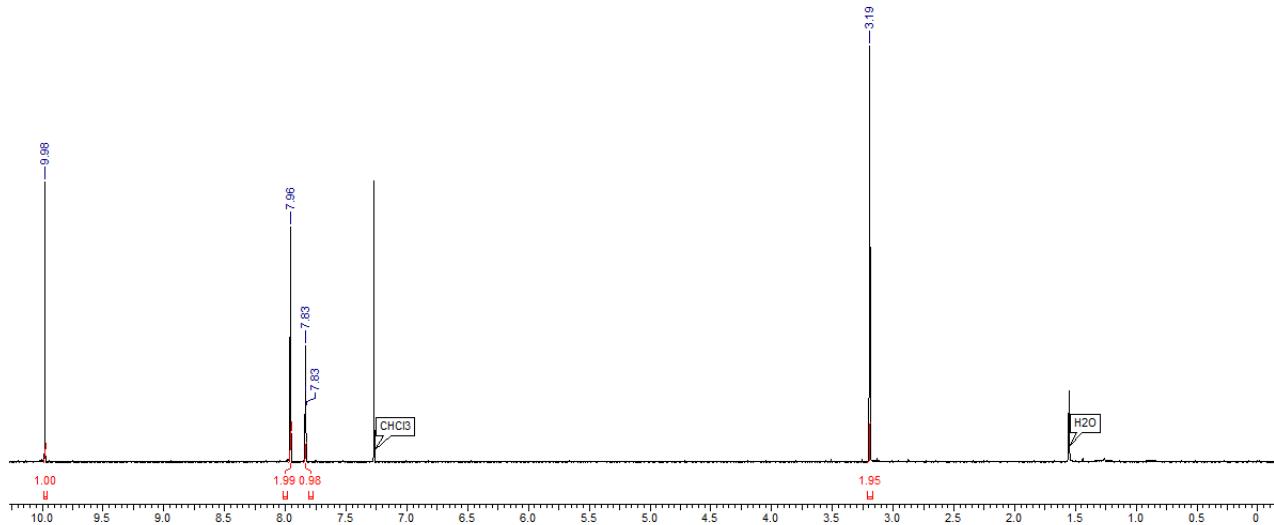


<sup>13</sup>C NMR

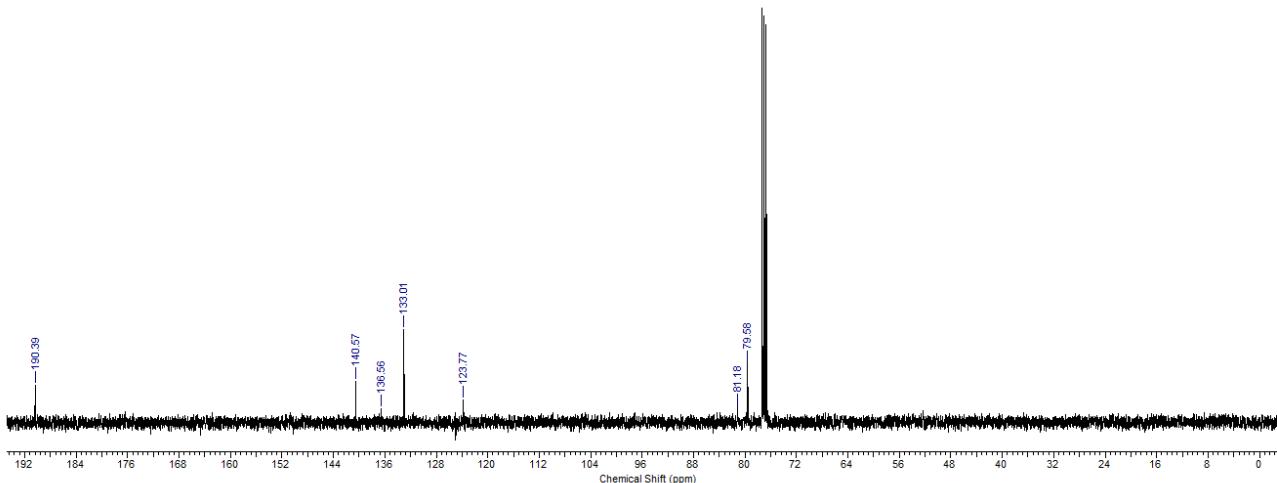


### 3,5-Diethynylbenzaldehyde **4**

### <sup>1</sup>H NMR

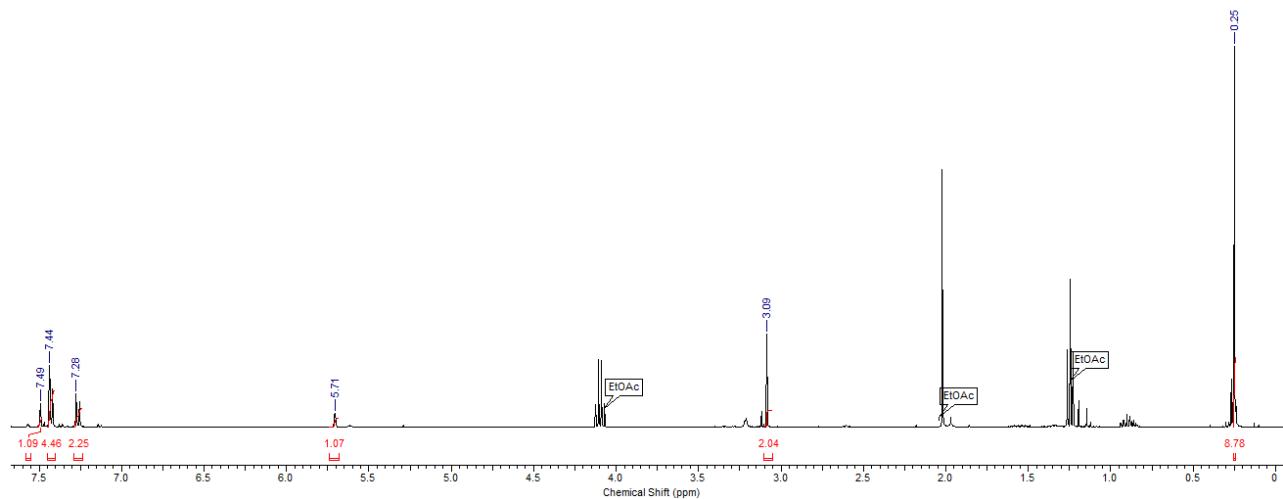


13C NMR

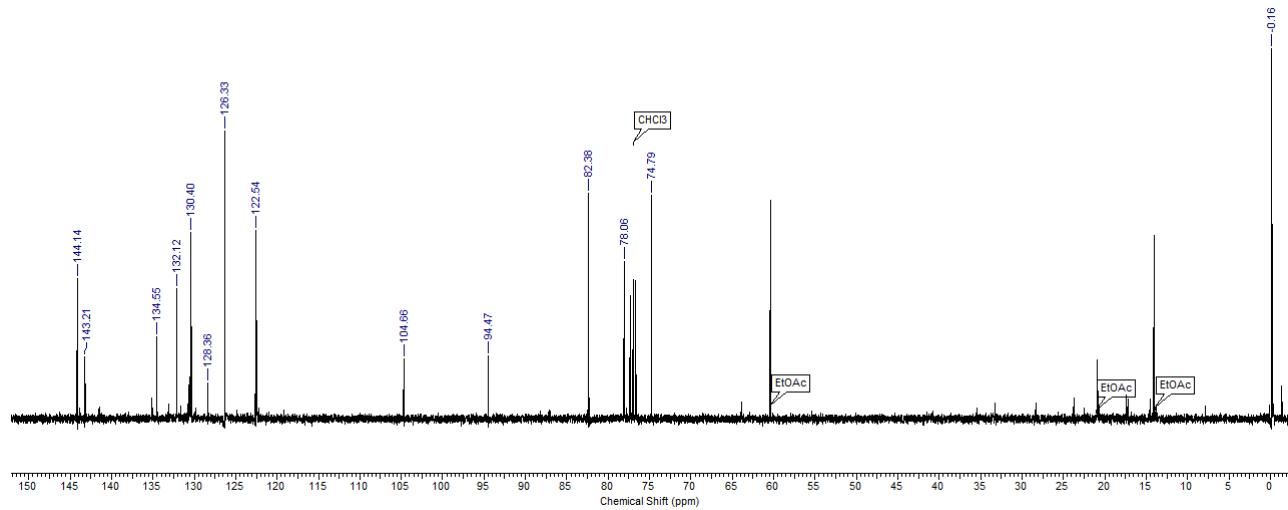


(3,5-diethynylphenyl)(4-((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)phenyl)methanol **6**

<sup>1</sup>H NMR

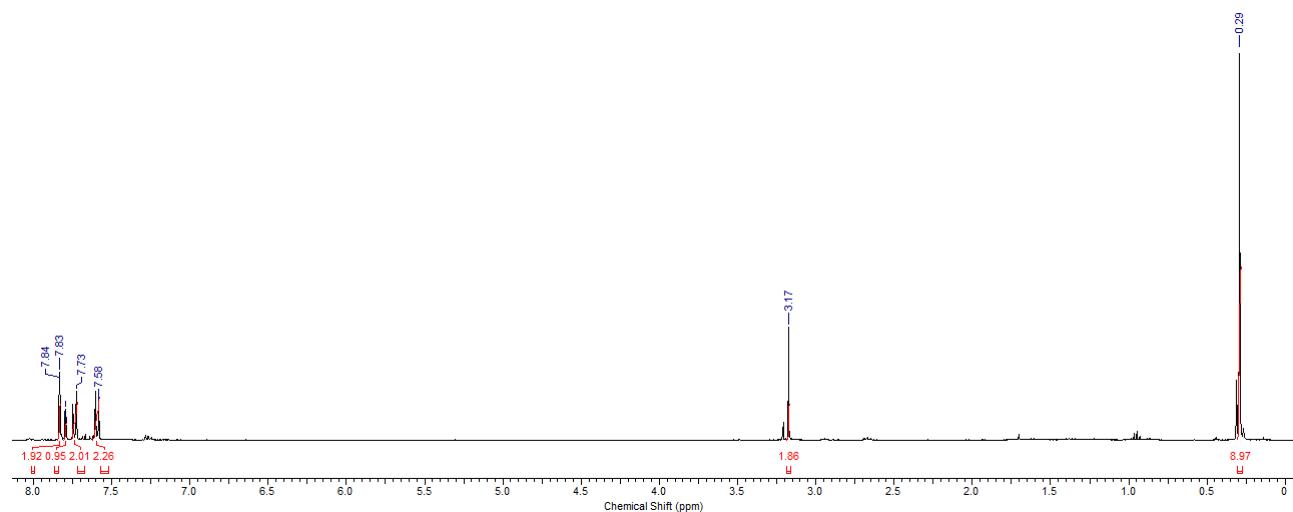


<sup>13</sup>C NMR

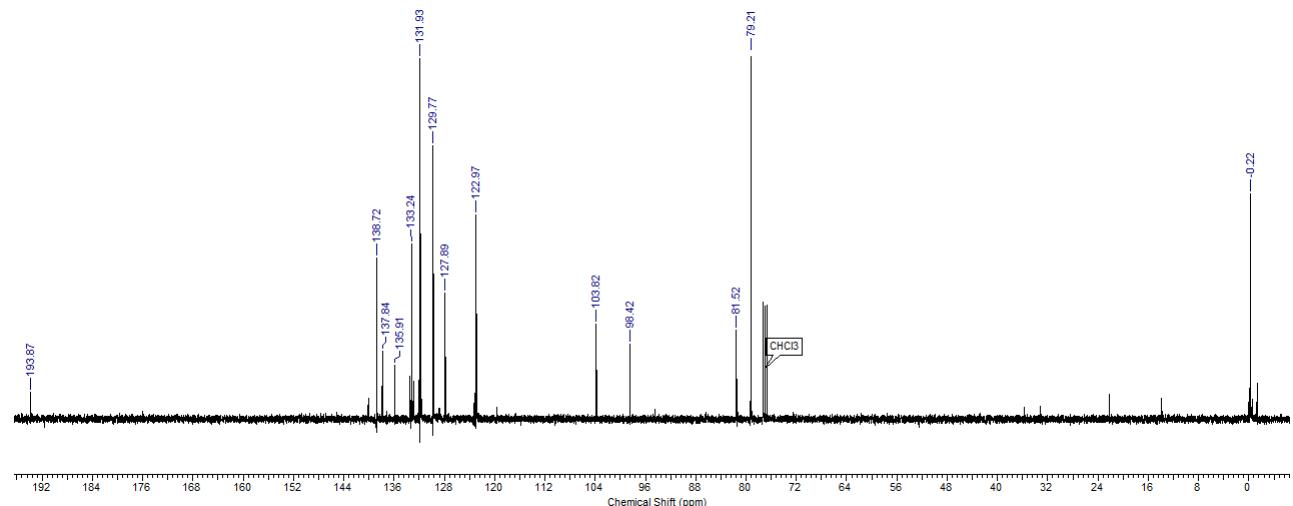


(3,5-Diethynylphenyl)(4-((trimethylsilyl)ethynyl)phenyl)methanone **1**

<sup>1</sup>H NMR

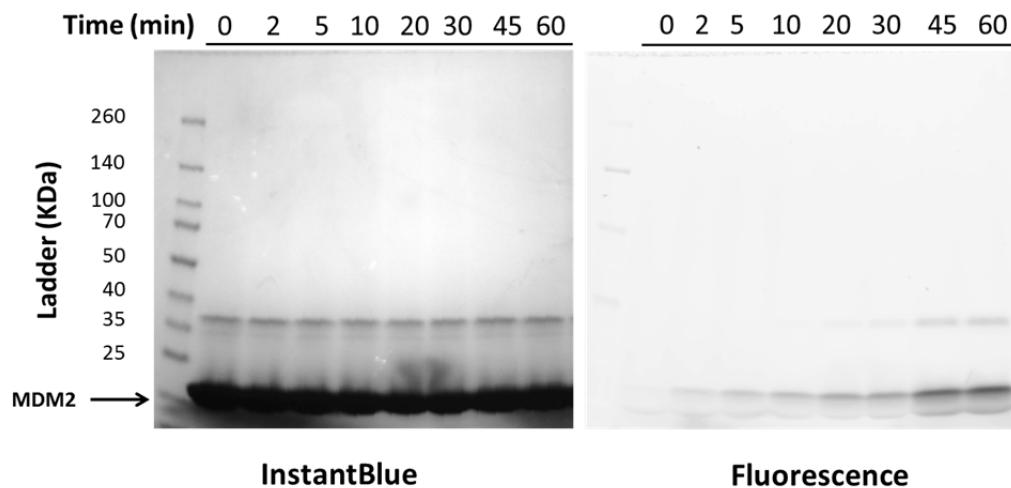


<sup>13</sup>C NMR

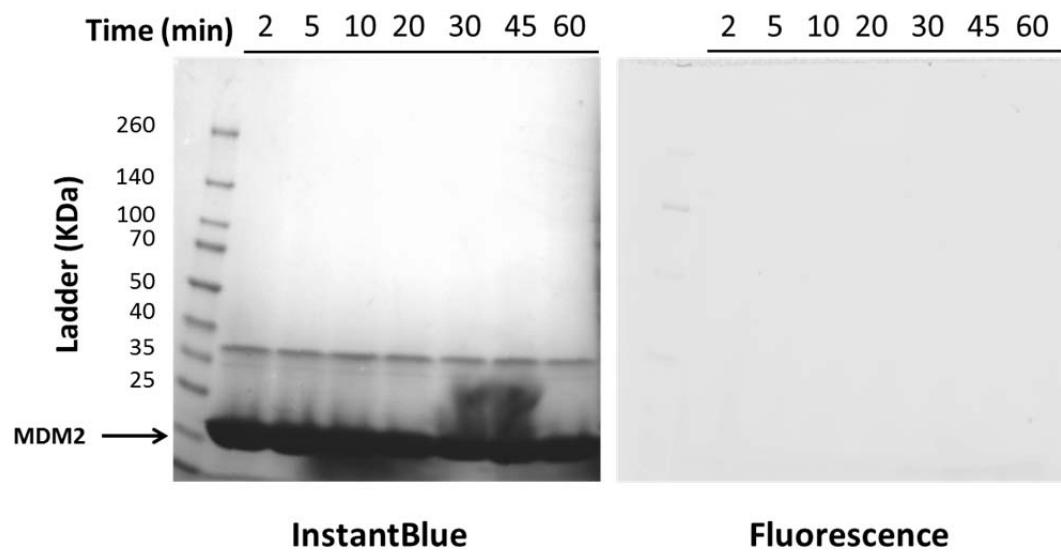


## 7. Full gels of photoaffinity labeling

**Figure S7.1.** Photoaffinity labeling of MDM2 with **A1**, visualised by in-gel fluorescence and InstantBlue stain.



**Figure S7.2.** Photoaffinity labeling of MDM2 with **B1**, visualised by in-gel fluorescence and InstantBlue stain.



The minor impurity at ~35 kDa corresponds to uncleaved GST-MDM2 fusion protein. Amino acid analysis indicates that the amino acid composition is within 5% of the expected values for MDM2 (6-125).